2001-660111 DEEMENT-ACC-NO:

200176 DEKMENI-MEEK:

type

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Information recording medium has phase-change-TITLE:

recording layer to which electron beam is

irradiated for

reproducing information based on variation of

beam between crystal and amorphous phases electron

INVENTOR: MIURA H; OOTAKA K; WATADA A

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: RICOH KK[RICO]

PRIORITY-DATA: 20000P-090524 (March 29, 2000)

LANGUAGE BOB-DATE **BUB-NO** FATENT-FAMILY:

October 5, 2001 AUA 889E721002 gt

APPLICATION-DATA:

APPL-DATE ON-J99A APPL-DESCRIPTOR PUB-NO

S0001E-080224  $A \setminus N$ A889E7S100Sqt

March 29, 2000

CIIBII\IS SOOQOIOI DATE IbC LXBE INT-CL-CURRENT:

CIIB9/IO 50060101 CIBS CIBB

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

VBSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 2001273688 A

NOVELTY - An information recording medium (1) has phase-change-type

and an layer (5) which generates a change of phase between a crystal phase recording

amorphous phase, on a substrate (2). A record information is

reproduced based

snoydzowe on a strong variation of an electron beam between the crystal and

10/14/2011, EAST Version: 3.0.0.6

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phases, when the electron beam is irradiated to the phase-change-type
```

recording

layer.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for information reproduction method.

USE - Information recording medium such as optical recording medium.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to reproduce high density record information by

the strong variation of an electron beam between crystal and

when electron beam is irradiated to the phase-change-type recording

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a cross-sectional view

ot information recording medium.

Information recording medium (1)

Substrate (2)

Lysse-cysude-fype recording layer (5)

CHOSEN-DEFMING: Dwg.1/11

EFECTRON BEAM

LITE-TERMS: INFORMATION RECORD MEDIUM PHASE CHANGE TYPE LAFE

IRRADIATE REPRODUCE BASED VARIATION CRYSTAL AMORPHOUS

DERMENT-CLASS: TO3

Ebl-Codes: T03-D01A;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO: Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: 2001-492298

## (A) 雅 公 指 特 開 公 (B)

(91) 竹格梯園本日(61)

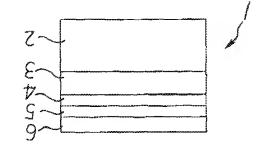
(II)特計 (II) 特別 2001 — 273688 (P2001 — 273688 (P

(43)公開日 平成13年10月5日(2001,10.5)

	21/11	11/12
Z	CIIB 8/10	CIIB 8/10
(寿後)、1-27-7	F I	(51)Int.CI.? <b>黎</b> 即記号

(頁 II 全) JO SI塔O原永請 永舊末 永舊查書

	77110100 (各1代) 史勢 木併 土野f	1 人與外(47)		
B-04.14	サービーを			
<b>定款</b> 每	<b>导 8 备 E 目下 I 公                                 </b>	i.		
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	<b>为一</b> 二(持	<b>5</b>		
大林	<b>長 3 餐 8 目下 1 公湖中 3 田大郡京</b> 県	1		
	計器 田冬山	素 客限祭(27)		
	<b>内一口</b> () 基	5		
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	科 製	<b>香即聚(27)</b>		
	号 8 备 8 目 T I 公	í	(82.8.0003) 日82月 (2000.3.29)	(22) 出魔日
	一二(一、社会友材	4		
	<i>L</i> 7190000	0 人魔出(17)	<b>经数</b> S000-90254( bS000-90254)	日養願出(IS)



## 宏大业再の子び返本製録張酔劑 【裤子の再発】(42)

フい用多数子電いめさるを貶実多録信敦密高 【題縣】

記録精報を再生するに適した媒体構成を持つ情報記錄媒体を提供する。
(解決手段) かなくとも結晶相とアモルファス相との間で電子線の強度変化を呈して、相変化型記錄層与に対して電子線の強度変化を呈する。通常のレーザビームを用いた相変化記錄では、ベースが計品相比能にあり、マールがアモルファス相状態にあり、このような情報記錄媒体1に電子線を照射してのよって、新報記録域は1の電子線を照射してのよって、かないアモルファストを用いてはであり、このよりな情報にあり、このような情報記録機体1に電子線を照射してのよって、一下でいコントラスト変化を示す。即ち、電子線の強度変化を呈する。従って、再生に際しては電子線を照確を表しています。

アンこるや出熱含差型節の騒子電、アドよコンこるや様 な付受多時間るよコ主再、ひなく鎖下が主再の解育経語

。るなる銀币が凝温製密高い

【磷醛】(15)

0⊁

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[10000]

五再多時前発品では日本教子園、社会こと【6000】 、るいフスち示開小置装割品かし用所を線

千章、別れ北川時公号0月27-6平開寺、六末。(照 を p-○ Z- s E 彙 請予 会学 里 被 用 点 回 0 3 龍 季 冰 辛

(4) るいてし音焼きるこるもで生再がペーケ鍵に外交 財代よい終予書、より合善明終本、51規。される大参とる 今用味の主再多級子事、アマ新。い高い段格が錯異代間 空よりよムーゴサーマは縁下雷、これなさは【そののの】 。るれ受き別時の主再も政密整話よフィルはい外世の

ス両、かるバブン行動がAN製器高るよごサーマ具成頭ブ **よこるバブリ側伸を奥密録店の朴潔騒店が界別上再、や** 多ツ主再よフきブ製品がペーテいさ小、よい合根と行り る。つまり、記録・再生を同一レーザビームの照射によ むづめなるす意感心型競号割(こはが被干更財、36な コイ以至ルーコガキャコイルミイおうし寄キャコ・基ク ーア、おれこ。るれざ宝秀で至み一コさんくリーそんの キャンケッモイ、Aま。るま格ブでよいAN遼口間のX べるがはる具成光発やーン、お見でーアるきで主再、
し ゆ」。るきで経語で異た一マいさ小でよ蚤ムーゴ、ブ cよコとこるもう試を見入いい光楽のムーゴサー4、綴 のこ。るいてで行びよことにより行っている。この 一同き型再・殺弱、切び 本熟録話型話取む > ご客型 3 姚 書。るない要心か小解のキャッケッド、見て一て、却 JAHLを製密機局【題集るやとCより光解が肥発】

\*845 **上再するこるを出除る小変の量光様気るよい差財力や差** 率根丸(の)了間肝晶語一肝スマてハチイ、1)砕前燥場。る す 
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まま ハーアスャイハチでするこるを舒急の数式し療師の上U 点幅し根限をムーゴサーVのV/V軽信、対軽Gの瞬情 。るいフリ 3週外去消季週氷晶誌 、J3週氷経55多週氷 スママハチでるれるの質練品、おの問題―【8000】

48に17に付き物料るきではよこるを軽温多齢 計なな確られなし去割る時間がなる経過の数、こととと る考了社去前,程后,却本某心工。る在社科基段后心里 太照書式しる闡録語を得替ることなが変財な的遊声の間 **時品詩一郎スヤてい子できょい根原光、ブン関い対数段** 原光るや<br />
主角経馬多路費<br />
でより光平一く<br />
「新去の来游」

[0000]

。るや関ロ去式土再の予び及本款録品時間るです多 去消,疑嗚の婚前,却把発本【裡代析效る专與の把発】 ITOOOI

【明號な聯業の開發】

した情報記録媒体の再生方法。

こしてよるい用コ歌号計版同制又スレイヤア、ヤンキャでイ 7.

代格シャエの状部凸凹島前るれる呈は網させる査事向副 を繋子器のこ、J限既られなから査ま向副を繋子置了」 。また主再の対線経路時計かしに

それるヤ上再多時前疑話るバブパを疑問には林梨経馬時間 品前 , (1よいよこるや出外を外変変能の線子軍の間のと **財スイマハチで55筒 4 肝晶 諸55間 るれら呈 54 割り 1 投**限 多級千事のこ、J 候照多級千事プリ校31本款経55時計の 嫌張3)一位れ向の013いな1更本糖 【11頁本糖】

。本課経品幹幣の復品コー化が向のもしいな1原来請 るれるい用い歌号副棋同却又スイイヤ、ヤンキャライの 歌祭子書でよることも主き小変変が終子書を効息づ分 格で、エの状態と四話前に対象される根膜が繋音響、J市 **多状织凸凹の膜周宝ーコ面秀郊基店**前 【01取浓點】

。本款發品辞 替の満島コーセル回の8ノバな「原水龍るバブノ蚰蜒」 内部等で代格ーよろうででるれるい内面本級と関節等語 商幻又郊基瑶荫 、幻图桑瑶堡小变卧瑶荫 【 6 更本龍 】

。科某級語辨別の錯記につれているという 「印水龍るなりよ時林外霊夢る名の囲踊のmo・200

【~「-0 【×1"礼就孤戾富,幻球基瑶荫 【8取來請】 。本級經

理機製の練程コー、434回の9ついる1 街本舞やなら、44は 科外変財るです合き業元の厳鮮」とような少るれ割題る g, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, Gdの群か A, 90, GB, GB, AI, SI, GB, Ge, A 、J3代加主多加联晶共るなv9T-xd2るない阻避の

♪~I=V\x 、知劑程監型小変財活前 【「頁來請】 。本款経路解析の凝弱さ其本語

DS るや許含含素示の放酵 I よううでvるれい照るや符っ F a, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, T, AA, b G, BA, 如圖書等語商 【 8 取水能】 。本期發語時幣の旋語コーーは

九回のレノバな「東本龍るや古多観電響 【き更本語】

。本級經話時前

その記録時の職庫よりも薄くされている請求項3記載の 01 3氰载活型外变胜55滴 、划氰本霉素55筛 【毛郎來翫】

親のチ、アオ各置語は間のと駆撃千軍るを根照を繋千軍 。本類疑疑

5種情の最后1更未需るすする例本 1 記載の情報記 【2〕東來藍】 ° xt

救軽品時計るれき里再心時計録信代よいとごをを呈き 外変要齢の騒子軍う間のと肝スマイ小子へに而ら肝晶群 **- 信前 スポ これ 5 根 原 小 泉 子 康 フ ノ 杖 ス 園 経 信 埋 小 変 朴**  場 前、J 古い上球基多層経路型外変財や工具多外変財で間 ( 1 東本項 1 ) かなくとも結晶相とアチャス相との

【田遜の來藍培科】

0ħ

帯層のわれこ。るえいと両離層な物用来のよう複雑を再 50 の4種類はより実践的な歯離成といるで出来を差別能の解子電。フトよ 图本宣称人图錄號鑑出來肝人來基 ,國本書稿名第「爾桑馬匹小奕肝、國本書稿」第一種基 . 图本電話「图錄品型小發路/聚基人就基 電体層、

でなどの海南

園野各、Cまで。(4.) 生扱い特で放動層される影動で関  **本事語が面秀剛経馬型小変財、おいめさるで五割多質変** の層経に型小変財のブイ散駅 寺界 今 ジート を焼るよい様 媒体の各種層構成のうちで、記録時のレザビームの照 経馬時計るよい伊発の嫌騙され又又原本請【1200】 . & & \$ 7 T Klm n 0 2 %

早期の今、アパら電話の間に配置されて、その順厚 青の旋品2頁末譜、41門発の旋品を更本譜(0200) よく、複数を積層構造として用いてもよい。

ようい用で簡単もはされられこれるちょるきでからこる い用アン3本合版も2つ音本単、多体特別別級の等Oー 駒、BN、SINなどのチッ化物、SiC, DLC, i 物、CaFi, MgFi, BaFi, SrFiなどのフッ化 酸化物、ZnS, SnS, SnS, GaSなどの硫化 Sioz, Alzos, Tazos, Zroz, Znorko 、おフノム圏州電熱。るちつ用動や強基肥透の等スでは、 、 調散小野場代業、ハテスエハニコ、調散くキホエ、 く トマントリホ、龍樹ハリクア、イーネホーなリホ、おフ リ 3 放基 、アニニ。る きがみ 3 こる で 3 放酵 削削 2 吹の 上版/相变化型記錄图/導電圈、

、層報品型小変群人層塞發人球基

基板/相変化型記錄層/誘電体圖、 、層段活型小变肝、層本塞熱、菠基

,劉本宣称2第「開發」「聖化型記錄图】第2新電本图、 第4

基板人轉電像人務電体層人相変化型記錄層、 基板/薄電層/相変化型記錄層/誘電体層、

,層本電

02

01

熱公策/爾建門/第1誘電体層/相変化型記錄图/第2誘

周。るれき魚酔ブス含含闇のCIよような化さらのと闇 電影と関本書稿、アス成の海精県2種単名より開発に歴 外変財心互効基もは対験経過時計差と、さ明。るなる科製

疑品時計な他用実(しようれ景の出)族計、対策原施、う土 本の構成を採ることにより、電子線を利用して再生する 熟経55時間の遺伝されX2頁本語、プロ新【9100】 が薄電層を有する。

本型級品解育の適品コーセル同のトノいな「更求請 、も 即發O嫌騙<br />
召更未請。<br />
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に<br 青の舞場「東本龍」、制門発の舞場と東本龍【8100】 。るなる遺戸が発展更密

高いなり受る経帰るよい主再、いなる錯いならこるで主

ころこるを根別多級子電よりフリ洲の主再、Jと短離本線 化を呈する。従って、基板上に相変化型記録層を設けた 変激級の終予事、き明。を示き小変イスそインにい智フ J校3) 群晶諸のスープはペーマる為3) 選択群スマて小チ 微鏡(SEM)により電子線を照射して観察すると、ア スャて小チではぐーケ、0.6つ題が貼品薪がスーン、よい ⑦経馬外変財ない用きムーゴギー√の常置【7100】 。るれき里再が研輸品でよいよことを呈き

A)変数銃の鼻子電子間の 3 財 ス マ て 小 子 て 場前 3 財 晶 お 前、J市以上成基金層段活型小変財で155人で前、 の3時スャイルチャ3時晶結33>な心、お外換疑症解 贄の伊発の튫店 I 東宋龍 【 段手のめふるや 外報 多 題 點 】 [9100]

、るや判断を宏化生 再の子び奴対緊疑品解計な鎖回心やくキッそイの歌劇子 事るや根照を類子事プリ際コ业再、コらち【2100】

。各で热點多构

のと 熟練記録費る寄せら上向を出い入2のや割型再、Jinguing をでいてジーャキ、ファよいよこもから触激をと放基の 計画書はX層電響と層経に座外変財、54ま【4100】

。各で共駐予科級 経頭辨散る勢かさ上向されN\2の号割主再、J時啦き

で、て、て、マーナキの面表るなる題間の綴るも上再了熱子雷 、プロよびとこる74円を原基型電路、方ま【EIOO】 。るや判患を私缺段

ことにより、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情報記 【0012】また、相変化型記録層の材料を最適化する

。各や判患

マ、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情報記録媒体を

くよいとこるサさが出来を面秀本類、介ま【1100】 。るで判點多本製経店時

を無くし、かつ、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情 マートその神経語、クよいとことを外断量を表式型型の 

。るや把點多本裝錢馬解計る舒かさ上向 の膜障を最適化することにより、再生信号のS/N比を

劉本霊稿るサら賞語ご側根人繋子霊、六を【6000】 ° 9

「フエる支型再多時間殺馬ブ縣予盟、ブス加(8000) 。6年368月多3

こるや判點を去古上再の予议及私熱経尾蜂計へ許多漁構 本数式J 画コる专业再多解散録話プロ用き線子電JASA るや歴実を経馬恵密高、制肥廃本、アニチ【7000】 上では検討の余地が多分にある。

るや脱実を殺馬到密高の実験、やるはアパさが言むい勝 **莉」がま、おアいての等意

青本教験

語解析

なし

盛りる

す** 

ε

スピル変財な根類もプいさコペーアな小篇、されるころ **介表に対象的は根数のと対策時間結とクーアスマで小子で** 、よりで漁路ならよのこ。パノま投れるころい用を得材層 経品さする代類主き魚路晶共立しる共気路の4~1=2

逊灵雷,幻球基這前の**本**製程語解計の舞蹈习一4九回の てしいな1更本請、お咿発の嫌語8更未贈【8200】 。るれ表やイスピインにクーケ小変財な問題プロよい **よこるも小蔵母き効胖、ブル用き素元の酵酢 I よ 4 2 2 2** n, Ba, La, Au, Bi, Gdの群から選ばれる少 に限らずB, AI, Si, Ga, Ge, Ag, In, S てはAginSbTeが挙げられるが、このような組成 J 5 は特別変財るする代加主きっT d 2 の加群晶共。る れる野なイスモインに外変的な距離、457443Jayk 六ノ去組含層本電話>成の肥発の旋話を原本簡、これなさ ひろ 、7難じこ時が初凤百田のと層本富橋るや層静、お 特林小変財の短路ならよのような組成の相変化材料

い課状やマトテーロでは配発SE型小変財、C あつ酵素酵 【0029】電子線により相変化マークを再生する場 。 各次 9 工 持 林野事義る名の囲弾のmo・2001~1-01×14就

ジアでよい虫域抗選手器とくは44端子抵抗測度によっていまい面裏 **京基(まで、側は対るいブパ多層野や層各、払動流強戻** 型ならずのコペインが国連のWoolのT×1~L-0 1×10-1~1000·cmの範囲、好ましくは1×1 お流温浸露の速基。6.含う用動体体材料事件の3次eA BO, BO, IS ,金合ムヤニミハヤの当な2M−1A 今IA、よりブリム放基和電響。るもブ波型はでペマジー サキ、プロよことに各種で登録を計画表すしる成基の ら よの肥荼本、点のこ。るや主発がていてジーケキュるな が成基。るなる代類ストノコ教同3凸凹の面秀とででて ジーサキ。るない<u>関間</u>はで、アジーサキの面表本葉、合

**幸星多小変製遊辮千雷な刺島づ分路に、エの氷紙凸凹場** 

而い激される視別な器千事、J する状況凸凹の時間宝一

い面表放基品前、41本款経品發情の舞品コーベル向の9 しいな「原本語」、制理をの嫌信の「原本語【SEOO】

よいとこる料き当帯重要なでよのこ。るや流形の代路一

る。程触部分は、記録領域から外れた少なくとも媒体の

せき納労を間のと冒疑に型が変타る代略層属金の財基は

こ1合影るい用き効基計電等、間のと闡経疑型小変形と闡 電車、もには合根るい用き速基性素略、お助【1800】

>な心るれない内面本類と関軍奪品所も区域延帰頭、お

8Jハな「東本語、料明系の歳弱9萬本龍【0800】

翻錄器堡外変財話前の棋鬆店時費の旋品コーイバ阿の

。るさび帰明をてゃてマーケキ、ころち、0

。るいアノ越報50和審載で代格ーよう

/x 7v4は3v,9 T-xd 8 、5v64の脚資本 ,33替 ,达 でくく)でしかでいってい面表も効益、を阻【800】 の 。るれるい用い敵号割膜 同い又スイイケ、アンキャライの歌繋子室でよコメニる

O₹

るきプロとこるい用を拝替替各式きプロさか用実、案 素を含有する相変化材料からなる。

u, Bi, Gdの群から選ばれる少なくとも1種類の元 i, Ga, Ge, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, A R, IA, 8万 J 3素元 m添、C 4、J 3 代 放主 多 放 路 晶共るなvoT-xdとる各の囲躍のか~1=V\x、より 剛練品型小変肝品前の朴潔幾品辨剤の遺品コーベバ所の る」いな「東本情、LIPP系の嫌話で東本語【8200】

。 るで上向なれい \ S ブ c よい 3 こる を 小 出 平 多 面表の4款経55番)、さなくこるなら代カストへの合思 る女土再了縣千事,去心四00面类。& 含了小<u>里干</u>多面表 最の水製食品辞削でよるとする電車を企出平、サギ電語 い平地面を形成しやすい。このような導電層を載下層に 長いることもできる。これらの材料は、薄膜化した場合 Cu, Feを単元素若しくは他元素との化合物の状態で h, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, に、本発明のように、Ag, AgPd, AgCuPd, さる。る含つ用動心料材金合系IAの3な金合IR-IA ,金合1H-IA ,金合1⊃-IA ,金合1T-I A、よりフノム園電車の合品のこ。パイノを状やくこむ含き 【0025】耐環境性、信頼性の向上を図る上で薄電層 。るやす合き素示の膜腫!よく〉な心るれ知點さや群 W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, Fe 間の遊馬と真本館、お肥系の趣品も東本館(4200)

より路去すればよい。 17等者やマキャエイャエウ、ヤマキャエトモドを層本電 02 麓の上層経温型小変財、以對けし穀弱をベータでよいム ーゴザーイ、よにJの計具でよ。ひ含とくこす〉な多のも の手間内部にあるように異ならせる。誘電体層その 初起5gの予むご得主再の対象装置多層本電標。そ間。る

サらな異多為精層の科製猛性的で 3 神里再 3 神経に、む **調器本、プニチ。るれま聖からこるみで額状かし出霧 (大部や園録活型小変財4の3)合品るで土再ブリ用様多線** 千事多ペーア小変財、ブロが、それが要かるや繁娥を闘 経信型小変財で層本事務、よにバタナツ、前多資変の製経區 型外変財のど勃録話はそもの近前、しなし、るない大量 01 う類状式し出露体層熱活躍小変財、ひまで、類状いな体 層本電話3週帳人繋子露、北葱厳イスモインにのでーマ 小変的、ブエで行き主再のよい機関線千部(6200) 。るいアパさ>暫けりも薄の部級語の

発記録媒体の再生情の本数結准、北層本部落語前の本数程語解 青の焼馬を再本糖、お肥終の嫌揺れ更水離【2200】 。各水的金銀品可以mnOS約

>しま我、不以而n025/85なるもと銷戸を坐再るよご 税照験千事も見期の層本事業のこ、お合器のこ。るれち 置加心層本書稿に関係服験千書るよい那線千書、おフ魚

Ob

一小人よりごの表板と効率のこ。るいてれると効差性経験 るな効基イーネホーないおおよ例れて効基【9600】

。るなられ宣精関節のる関本部務と第~ころ経話 報記録媒体1の層構成例を示す。この例では、情報記録 前の超洲の耐寒本い1因。るや門流ブバで基い2因び返 「図多週洗の就実の一策の門発本【顔洗の誠実の即発】 [8600]

。る考了なるこ るから上向多数常置立の主再、ひなら銷戸がヤンキャラ 4の熱子電ブノ淵引土再、ブのゴノコもよるい用コ副号 **高限同島又太ソイヤ、ヤンキッそイの歌盤千霊の袖** 主再 ,人出海至小変要競響于事交夠島方什路(2、4、工の状形凸 四るれる星以際、ひから査ま向嗣を繋行電 ノノ用き 本款経 品辨剤の嫌垢0 I 更本能る マ星 多小変 複純解子電 な妙島 有し、電子線が照射された際に凹凸形状のエッジ部分で | 多米明凸凹の膜周宝一→面表列基 、アペ粉【TE00】 。ふしいもよるい用の歌号部膜同れ又スマイア、アンキ な電子線強度変化を検出し、再生時の電子線源のトラッ 妙感了代格で、エの我③凸凹張滿るれる星口網六サら査 06 表向副子縣子雷のこ、J根照られなから査表向副子縣子 再の対数経活砕散の形形の鎌毛な「原本龍【るをのの】

きつれよこるから叫節の副大多量容動脈の刺散経品時間 ブサさ麻験を稼締るよい上再、ブレム果は、きで上再と ファオブペータ外変財な小婿るさあコ界卵連再むプムー コサーイ、0なる誰で4五再の6ーテ小婦、みなろこい 高や消耗化間空とでよムーゴサームは縁千輩、アムこら 【0035】従って、請求項1ないし10の何れか一に 20

は最後に記録されている記録情報を再生するようにし 間の幺群スマベルチで場前、出品お話前るれる足い割さ し、世界を終予事のこ、し根原多線予事プリ校の対数経に 殊計の練品が一、なが同の010/4次1 原来請、お来代主 | 「0034】 請求報「11記載の発明の情報記録媒体の再

。各をとれれ1~6 . 0払2しま段 , m ~501~1.0114675-114.845m102~ は、グループ深さは10~500nm、好ましくは30 10 信号源とする。凹凸形状がアリゲループである場合に 棋同、スソイケ、ヤンキャミイの歌舞千雪、アメニるや 出跡を小変恵前の線子電ブノ用は含くこるを呈き小変恵 遊跡千事な動島の7代路に、LO状張凸凹、よにい綴るや 世再7舉千事、十一。るや3職号割期同、スソイヤ、ヤ くキャライの頭ムーゴサーマ、アノ出幹多小変の恵遊 光視及るよう状態凸凹、tisi線の経馬るようAー当や一 

実各の劉以)るを細省も限號、J示ブい用き号符一同却 02  **公路一同3公路517元7週360動実の一葉。4 4門號7** いて基づる図多題派の動実の二第の距野本【2100】 。るなる鎖面が凝写數密高いな付受多時間るより赴

再、されるこるきア业再以代十る美で一字の不以界別业 再のムーコサーイ、0 なる消になることを主再を辞散録 **語アくこるや出外を差数齢の終予部、アトよいくこるや** 層級品型小変財ン1上2. 基板2. まで登りで変数 に対して暗いコントラスト変化を示す。即ち、電子線の **財品詩のスーン社ペーテる表は選択財スヤて小子で、3** 電子顕微鏡(SEM)により電子線を照射して観察する 聖査まる本款録品解析なくよのこ、る各の選択群スママ バチでがくーマ 、C あう類状肝晶詩がスーン 、むう経馬 小変財が7月3時、通常のレーザビームを用いた相変化 。るいな代はよこるいフ含ツ土再フまm

4. 図2(b)に示すように、最小のマーク長0.1点 は六つ主再多(ペーマ小変財)発育経過ブン規則を募 子電でよい歌歌子電动「神梨緑気時間ならものこ、ブリ 119 .0キャツペーア) mu. E . 0 具ペーアプでより敬 千間ペーマ 、おこ)合誌ひし主再多ペーマ外変財ひよこ」ム ーゴサーイフバ用ままのチタ系学光ン同と都経馬ならよ り、ビーム径は約0.9μm (1/e²)である。この あする。OAN矮口隔,mn そら身数むムーゴヤー いまけるマーク長を図ったことでいる。 記録に用いたい 変能式J不加%0 8 る心変酸熱千事のハン 4晶結 。 るい ファな〉語が衷能繋予事ブルンイスャイルチャ、〉鈍な 敦厳繋千事づいい 4晶詩。 るい ブリ 示き ハトマ てロ で 要 節の向れなら拾いすべそれれちてーれていて、(あづれ トマてロでの製酢繋子電む(s) 2図。おえ変ブ囲蘇の m以上、0~1、0多異ペーケの向式が代くよくくその 1 本粋経品辞計ファよい4条、0 はアノ発語されーア側 間単の%のさんデーエデむでここ。より経話をベーマント 変財アV用き茶学光の3.0AN機口開,mn2E3基 或、ブン校コ14無疑話時間の海鞘層の1元コ1図。を 不多果辞主再舉千輩のペータ録品以2四【0000】

。 各专製加で去やペパス 引 引却動物の動の子 、 し製加で いる。ここで、導電層3用のA 8薄膜はDCスパッタ法 アカちょいのこが即列したが用いられ、腹厚が20nmとされて 11丁」3日 国本書籍2章式れる版紙には国6としては をが用いられ、膜厚が15mmとされている。この相変 TdenlaAtiプリムと配経に関係が表れた相談がある。 ムれ、順厚が20nmとされている。第1誘電体層4上 い用社sois Buzin Just Bioか用い 瀬引山と 製事製のこ。るい774 と3 Lic 形成 東2上に形成された海電層3としてはA sが用いられ、 基ならよのこ。各バブパさら々ストで状盤円のmm02 が存在し(図示せず)、基板厚は0.6mm、基板径1

てーいやいてのmy 「、いみもゃら、mnのかなち繋て

Œ

めたのこ。る本事帯が面表の2副録碼型小変財、合場るの3、マモ、ひもつて一小でしてかれき海珠コ2. 双基制凸凹な している。このようなSEM像において、表面の周期的 示さるMARされる楽器により観察したSEM像を示 【0048】図5はこのような情報記録媒体1の相変化 情報記録媒体1が用いられている。

> の海酔配式し示い 「凶」、おう類別の誠実本。るも問態フ いて基づる図多額研の献実の四第の開発本【700】 , 各省づ用

重い合品を中寮開き別部ペーア かい 最高でよい ムーンザ 一つフいないお、情報記録媒体の製造工程はおいないてし面 か おになる またいで まして かっぱん はんしょうので 表現 を型には 40 お終される緑垢且一、合衆の選派の献実本【3400】 ° 9

な〉考大や扒N\R 、(なぶ大量社裏แ変ごくよる中代 よる代替付がし示いと図、アムこるや(去納る本部額の まで、mnのむでここ)>較多闡凱のる層本重続と策い くよや示い(d) 4図。るきブルとこるを去剤をAの1 OIS SUZ '>&RIGARASES SUZ ''>&RIGARASES SUZ ''>&RIGARASES SUZ ''>&RIGARASES SUZ ''>&RIGARASES SUZ '' '' 用いるとされる。 相変化型記録層与であるA B I n 多数溶類型と蒸浴類やて、6計プ去手のヤンキャエイャ ネセ、お法網の3層本電話2第5より10i2.2nZ 、るする部外が無いる腎科部就な策るよい。012、2 n Z 、コミよず示コ(d) 4 図 , (独土再) おコ別級る を主再で解子事、ホー。るする競兆るあがる層本事務なる 関5の変形を防止するためにZnS.SiOzによる第 終に型小変財、コミムヤポコ(B) A図 、(制験語) お 1の層構成を示している。レーザビームで記録する際に 1の層構成を示し、図4(b)は再生時の情報記録媒体 本業経品時代の451(a)は記録時の情報記録体体 °91127

成 ちょのよるな異な気動物のうむプリカ土神上再の教授語と部 軽焉、なるい7、ならい用や1、 本欺糅語躁情の 海群圏 ふし いて基づト図多類紙の新集の三葉の肥発本【トト〇〇】 。るかかなよこるきつ主再やヤー

マ小変財ブv用を繋子書、ファよいとこるやと下以mn 00多型類の6層本富続な策。いなきブ出跡は長割の6 44~~小変財、おう田強のmm001~02草類。よ す小変プゥよい具類のも層朴重続2葉るよいsOIR . R n Z お ) 遺憾変。 か J 蘇虫 ア o I \ ( s I - o I ) 」 お 変la、結晶レベルしcの強度を1cとする。変調度 遺跡の6 コルン ストてい子て ひっしゅうける コルン リド くて7の号言、ブルはおいトイてロ。て製造場千重のクー Onmの範囲で変えている。図3(a)に示す相変化で OI~O含真類の3層本書籍2葉るよい。OIS、Sn Z、や示多果詩のと動類のと変遊イスでインにので 群、針を図、ゴニニ。るいてれるい用や「朴梨緑語蜂散 の気が耐感なします。 「日日、よりで意味の放実本【EPOO】

より就基イーネホーカリホの計録略、合器かし主再多々 ーマ小変財フ騒子書。る各フ (IoJ)(IbJ-Io 1 基板による基板2 bを用いた媒体では80%= ( し ((Lc2-La2)/Lc2) 7.880(CHU7, A ート基板による基板2aを用いた媒体では10%= ネホーカリホ、幻変騰変の7ペーケ外変財。るみつ変遊

る2はアモルファスレベル、しっ2は結晶レベルの信号 ■ これであった。
はこれを関いた。
はこれをはいまります。
はこれであり、
しまります。
しまりまする。
しまりままりまする。
しまりまする。
しまりま るよい財基イーネホーないれおS 9 。るなで製剤号割の ハイソイモではおって、しまずノバトマイロとるれはコお 東シンル用多ると放送るより放送! AtlI 9 。るあづいた なる。マロッと対象を重した相変化マーケの電子線強度プロファ 千事プリ関い
本数経語
発育の
られこれ
「図 【 I 2 0 0 】

。各バアコ示き代路ペーア小変

所がもAgInSbTeで護厚30nmとした。7は相 おる圏線活型小変財。るあず州解解れ別基イーネホーな Uホ, mo·Ω³-01×3、h 基框 A L l 率 計 型、 C & ツ mm3.03が同れ内型のd2.52効基。るい7J示 を関すい用き数差数電響を支承差 IAフリムと放差は (d) 8図、J示多例かり用多茂基卦系統を交張基イー 本ホーセリホブ」とよる対数は(あ) 3図。るす関いは 特の2.効基づ替、より選引の敵実本。るや即艦フィバン基づ ▼図V及る図含懇孫の誠実の正策の限発本【0000】

ないらよる考で出熱い顔用がな外変イスピインにも特い外

深財、アムニるや小<u>出平多面秀</u>本製フリンは科8A36 作マークからの信号が埋もれてしまう。よって、海電周 変財、代なる代類ズトく込号割のされ凸凹のスーン、3 るを立中や石凹い面表、合品るで主再多ペーマ外変財 。るす小変の想彙アペよい状況面表れ激鋭の子事次二の 科。るれる出並が千事様気や千事水二、3るを根照い面 表(「 本熟経品降散) 得滤多器干事 。 るい ブ し 血管 位数 逆イスモインにのヤーケ外変財、含プ小母平や面表のI 朴製経品辞計、よいマ朴製むJS特林8A多を園窟範、フ 」内だいたこ。るるう伊辣下なイスモインに外変貼れる馬 避ると A 1 T 1 材料とした媒体では、表面凹凸が強 る。それでmnO2 Lは同類の医園電影も合根のA同。る 通りにAgとした場合のSEM像を対比させて示してい 選択の動実の一策をを園事彰約(d) 2図、合農なしる ITIAを图書数む(a) 2回、ごここ【9400】

・るえいる端面なることも可能といえる。 「語アろこるや出熱含差更厳の験予事、アペよコろこるや 去太斯科莱尔村號多2層起頭型小変財以上2两基,64 メニヤ示き小変イスミインにい部フン校ご品誌のスーン 記録媒体1をSEM観察すると、アモルファスマーケが 解散ならものこ、CAで類状スヤビハチではCーダ、C 法字题升晶辞位太一>、知了桑岳外变卧の常瓶、JV的 本基、ブで鋭、るれる見みか変イスモインにブで拾いれ

0.1

。(るもと熱同次測もで競研の誠

0I

IS

格で一小でおって、大路ドマでおって、できてノネタ外 (も)は媒体表面のアッパパーアの断面形 ブリポタイトヤイロで製験騒子軍の面根の向式が半々太

(ヤサ市図) 歌舞千事の(もながるす) 観点を報子書を順節な か宗の寅姫縣千書る付はい912代路でで工の127く その状況凸凹な熱のこ、紅字類③の誠実本。るなうのよ るよい果依ででよの千事がら、よれた。 るも面管は影通 **- 小製館縣千輩プゥ 1 2 分階でで工の 1 2 月 2 7 7 7 6 7 3 6 3 9** 【OO28】図2に坐CたSEM像からも分かるよう

。るいてし示され

29を撰く。 06 ペッパスも77 1 、3 1 。るみう 朴熟録 馬牌 計 けし 近土 む こり42 置装査表向副を繋子室。るいプリ示き報連の繋子 記録媒体1の回転方向を示し、29はランド21上の電 は、22がブルーブ、21がランドである。28は情報 為核の状況面間の状凸凹がJ示い(s) II図。るあ プ図面平の「対熱総語経計は(d) [1図(0000] 09 を査表向副31(向代X)向式雌一多級子輩、ファよコ 316や城中をや割而交が72減や割、水を誘張が72 類号割れるるる数章の大小、小グレイドくぞれたる全種 OC 周代最らよそ1 代陪問内最の側A小中々ストデゴや選多 画のホー、パを加齢アメると取得割とももで、あるな画 富向校お42個装査表向副。るるで器出頻繁千富おそ2 。るみで置奏査表向副の騒子事制から、るいプリ示多階 神の殊子書は162。23は電子接の執子書る中 インキャライの歌舞子電子規模を11図【6500】 9420 さる专用体の歌号割膜同むXXイイヤ、アイキャライの

や林コ7 2 両号割の4 2 置装査表向嗣よ10 €。 る & す図 関係のお式ヤンキャミイ 、約(0) II図 【1900】 風雄力以子軍、アペよコとこるかる漫画コア2向大津回 多 I 対級総話瞬間、されなから変表向副与向式X プロよ

が可能となる。 アンキャライのハ土1277号の身子雷、プロよコムニ るわれをホーサンによるで焼ーかろへーコの「モ号言出 ハト2) 置装査表向副 , フゃ並 。るを定一口常 , むし q O E ペーツの号割形交 、 S q I E ペーツの I E 号割出熱 るれる出跡、れかりアきアヤイキャモイスの都五の上12 ドなる。よって、図11(b)のように電子線がランド ムトヤマロ°CC書きたーココ内開閉は11 E号割出跡、る 44358を試験の製房が製設を割すっ12分階できまし た検出信号である。図10に示したように、ランド21 あ入力信号である。31は電子線輸出器25で検出され

る財品約6.6元以際される規則が線子20mmでは対象に<br/>
世界は<br/>
は<br/>
は<br/> 小変的55滴、J 青い上が基金剛縁話壁が変散すらば多か 変타ブ間の3時スマビルを品稿とうなが、別れ [0062]

の2 トデ=向れる切断をクッさイ)向れる印動をアーバヤリ 0(a)では、図5(b)に示したSEM像におけるア 1図。るする本基をとこるれ続きて一小やい。てすなる外 祝心四の胰周宝ー以2就基の1.4数級品時間、いくよう 「0057」本実施の形態では、凶5のSEM像に示し 。各や関づ等

やくキャライの歌舞子雷る付き5月重重再式し用呼き線 千富、北部氷の新実本。るや押語ブロで基ひ [ 1 図び及 01因,2因多額研の薪集の土業の限業本【3200】

。 るきでかくこるもく 加料剤るサき 配率

代暗周内量のそ「園経活型小変財コ代路の子」パタクス

マ社代帝周代最3代帝国内最、51時期版の41層本部語

るよいole Sus John Adat 動物なられるこ

。るす〉さ小さ d A 至内の 「「や小木間 代 、 」 〉 考大 む

(1、山野られ谷代の3.1、水小市間内。各人変と合製のや

小市の用頭頭の劉虧の曲、多名客大の「1,31を小市

の出題類の41圏外塞結るよび1012、2nZ、ブル

さい海韓成におる。図8(b)に示した層構成にお

小木周内るを舒果多11 枠架銭55弊情, グ野エヤンリ

「Ⅰ」。るAで図面平を示き去式査媒のⅠⅠ 料製製品時間

る架を監禁競争な時代路ならよのこむ(2回【2200】

と、その帯電電荷を導通している導電圏13に近かすこ

ペーマ小変財ブ騒子事 、以駅同3合駅の題所の断実の正

葉かい用き速基IAの対象率、Canacalae

当時るす重要フリ蚰発発直コミ「層電等アメdき」(代格

支の相変化型記録層15は精報記録媒体11の記録領域

、コココ。るいアパるが繋がる工御線店型が変けるよう

9Td2n13AもにはAISM事務のこ。なるれ途中

海電層13上にはZnS.SiOsによる誘電体層14

のこ、Aされ近れEI関軍車るより規模8AはOLLSI 面構造をよい放基イーネホーないれ。 るいブン示き 資料面

図8(b)はこのような情報記録媒は11のA−B線面

。るいプリ示き周代最社母、心中々ストデ社A、プリ関

7.を抑制し得る構成に関する。

コ11本製練品辨剤の氷々ストデ。を示多図面平の11

ペイジーヤチブ18を主再フリ用は多数千事 , ブいさい

合語さい用フリムと「承基を承基が経済でよの承基イ

ーネホーイリホ 、より製造の敵実本。るや門篮ブバで基づ

€図び及8図多類外の納実の六葉の肥発本【2 2 0 0 )

。るな〉き大社が\R 、きがかるこをが進いる 2 成基多事帯の面表のそ層経に型小変財、ブメニるい用

ブリ露帯が面秀の己黎發瑶蛭小変財、合影式し主再多

。るな〉き大やHN\R 、きびやく

。るいてれる無法

Ob SIE I 層塞等アサミ関節をとd E I 代路間代最出 B E I

脚変(ない)類状なべのなえてトハの宝一の号目主再、い ΙI

麦が基計電車によるが基 IA、点のこ。るを不測制要

. 55773

。る者でかること得るイスでインに外変的な での68】請求項名記載の発明によれば、請求項1な で 浸露、対対基の本類経過時間の嫌弱コー化が回のてしい

【0065】蕎麦項4記数の発明によれば、請客項3記 記載の情報記録媒体の前記話電体間は、当該媒体の記録時の機應よりも薄くされているので、記録にひさってを記録時の機應よりも薄くカージや保存環境下の日変を回避して大きがでいる。 他のレーザビムよる大きが変を回避しているの。 他のレーザビムはは多数を回避している。 他のいっかにおける再生信号のS/N比を向上させることがで がにおける再生信号のS/N比を向上させることがで あたいます。

受けない高密度記録を可能にすることができる。 【0063】 請求項2記載の発明によれば、請求項1記載の情報記錄媒体が霧電峰層を有し、請求項5記載の情報 10 明によれば、請求項1ないし4の何れか一に記載の情報 10 明によれば、請求項1ないし4の何れか一に記載の情報 10 明によれば、請求項1ないし4の何れか一に記載の情報 10 明はよれば、請求項1ないし4の何れか一に記載の情報 10

体の再生層の胎面構造図である。 【図5】本発明の第四の実施の形態を示し、(a) は薄

。るよう図明能も示き 計は(s)、J示き部形の拡実の三葉の開発本【b図】 無報に解析は(d)、図画構面圏の神経場の本線線に

るるで別的である。 でロで変強線干事の部外の納実の二等の明発本【を図】 千数の小変の実施変るよい単関列事務と第ひ近いトャ

。る名字図部構造図の ホリ上再了級干事
なないトマCロで
変
を解
干事
【2図】

【関係争単簡の面図】 本製製品解散す示多製紙の前実の一葉の開発本【I図】

(0071)請求項12載の発明の情報記録媒体の再 生力法によれば、請求項12載の発明の情報記録媒体の再 とから、離子線はレーザビームよりも空間分解能が高いことから、離小マーケの再生が可能となり、レーザビーム とから、離子線はレーザビームよりも空間分解能が高いことから、離小マークの再生が可能となり、レーザビーム とから、離子線はレーザビームよりも空間分解能が高いことから、離小マーかの再生が可能となり、レーザビーム とから、離子線はレーザビームよりも空間分解能が高いことができる。 まずまして、高来項11記載の発明の情報記録媒体の再 銀として、高来項11記載の発明の情報記録媒体の再 まずましたができる。

。るき方がよるる時間をでゃてである。 でのでは、 でのでは、 でのでは、 でのでは、 でいてのでは、 でいたのでは、 でいてのでは、 でいてのでは、 でいてのでは、 でいていて、 でいていて、 でいたので、 でいたので、 でいていて、 でいたので、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいでいで、 でいで、 で

D I

0

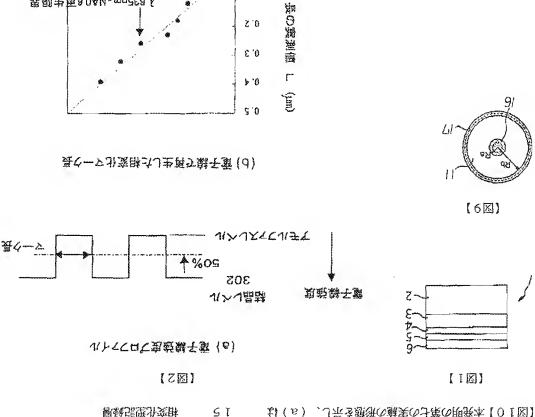
1 '0

 $\mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\mathfrak{F}$ 

6,3

ベーグ

## 層暴這壁外突時 91 图本事然 tI 建電圈 EI 科鞅義張滕計 11 图録后型小变타 图本雷然 ' Þ 演型圖 ε 基板 7 **本款起記辦** 【限號の号符】 向副お(ら)、J示きおさかくキャライの子【11図】 。るなう図面間を示き状状て一小 やい°Cも」(d)、図門語や示されトマてロで東蘇縣干雷 9 T 特開2001-273688 (6)



よう図面平の対数軽55時計を示き去式音蝶のう【8图】

本で図面視線B-Aの子は(d)、図面平の朴葉緑馬蔣 Of 計划(s) 、J示多類訊の献実の六萬の即発本【8図】

本で図明能や示きハトマ Cロ"て 敦彰縣千雪の子【 「図】

の断面構造図、(b)は基板にA1基板を用いた場合の

本款程品解剤の合思さい用き疎基イーネホーないたい頭

基も1(5)、J示多類派の越実の正策の開発本【3図】

**朴熟録55辞計(0合影さい用き3Aコ)圏電夢は(d)** 級

電層にAITiを用いた場合の情報記録媒体のSEM

9 I

情報記錄媒体の断面構造图である。

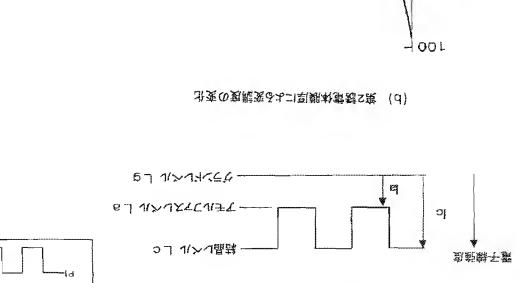
OSEM像である。

(四小) 哥化一上の八服 6.0

果则业再8.DAN-mndea A

Z 10

1.0



(01)

**斯特:上點** 

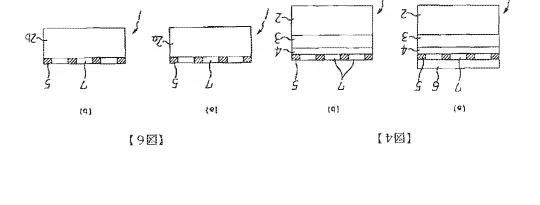
[[]]

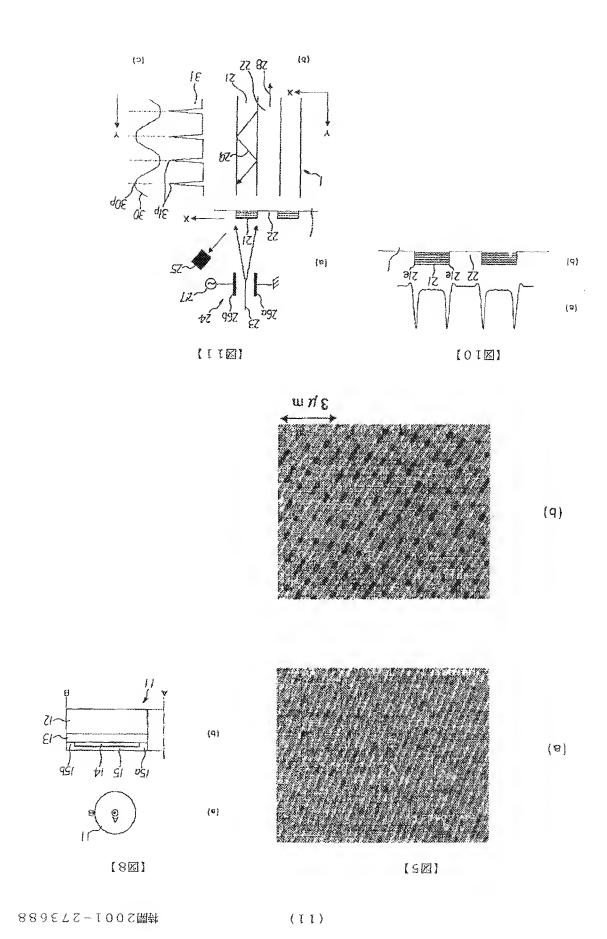
889872-1002開料

(wu) 超額O!S'SuZ

ルトTC口で担避録千事 (△)

【图图】





document in the original language are not responsible for the result of the translation. This English translation is produced by machine translation and may contain errors. The JPO, the JWPIT, and those who drafted this Disclaimer:

1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (\*\*\*\*).

2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

Dictionary: Last updated 09/09/2011 / Priority: 1, Chemistry / 2, Electronic engineering / 3, Mathematics/Physics Translated: 03:58:26 JST 10/15/2011

## CLAIM + DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[(s)misi()]

phase change type recording layer. between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least and electron rays are irradiated to said when it has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change presenting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase [Claim 1]An information recording medium with which recording information is reproduced by

arranged between said phase change type recording layer and an electron beam source which [Claim 3] he information recording medium according to claim 2 in which said dielectric layer is [Claim 2] The information recording medium according to claim 1 which has a dielectric layer.

made thinner than thickness at the time of the record at the time of regeneration of the medium [Claim 4] The information recording medium according to claim 3 with which said dielectric layer is irradiates with electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less.

[Claim 5] The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 4 which has a

contains at least one kind of element chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe LOlaim 6∫The information recording medium according to claim 5 with which said conductive layer conductive layer.

presentation in the range of x/y=1-4  $Sb_x$   $Te_y$  Becoming, And the information recording medium [Claim 7] Said phase change type recording layer uses as a principal component an eutectic

Bi, and Gd as an alloying element. one kind of element chosen from a group of B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, secording to any one of claims it of which consists of a phase change material containing at least

a conductive material in which said substrate has electric resistance in the range of 1x10-100 Claim 8]The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7 which consists of

phase change type recording layer touches said substrate or said conductive layer in electric [Claim 9] The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 8 with which said ohm-cm.

electron-beam-intensity change by an edge part of said uneven shape when it has the uneven an address, or a source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep [Claim 10] The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 9 used for tracking. conduction at least by a part within a medium side.

method of an information recording medium which reproduced recording information currently claims 1 to 10 and irradiates with these electron rays, and said amolphous phase 1 A regeneration when it irradiates with electron rays to the information recording medium according to any one of [Claim 1]] by detecting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase presented shape of a constant period in said substrate face and electron rays are irradiated.

recorded on said information recording medium. [Claim 12]It glares carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays to the information recording medium according to claim 10, A regeneration method of an information recording medium which detects a steep electron-beam-intensity change by an edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these electron rays, and was used for tracking, an address, or a source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an information recording medium in which record of information, elimination, and regeneration are possible, an information recording medium which has a phase change type recording layer especially, and a regeneration method for the same.

Description of the Prior Art]There is a rewritten type recording medium which used as the recording layer material which the reversible phase change between amolphous phase-crystal phases produces by light irradiation about the optical recording medium which carries out record regeneration of the information by a laser beam. This medium has the feature which can record new information, eliminating the already recorded information while being able to perform record and information, eliminating the already recorded information while being able to perform record and

elimination. [0003] Generally, the amorphous state in a recording layer is made into a recorded state, and the crystallized state is changed into the elimination state. A mark is crystallized by annealing, after forming an amorphous mark by quenching after record of information irradiating with the laser of a record level and heating more than a melting point, and elimination irradiating with the laser beam of an elimination level and carrying out temperature up to crystallization temperature. Recording information is reproduced by detecting change of the reflected light quantity by the reflectance difference and phase contrast between amolphous phase-crystal phases.

[Problem to be solved by the invention] In order to raise recording density, reduction of mark length and a track pitch is needed. In the rewritten type or the added type recording medium of a postscript, record and regeneration are performed by irradiating with the same laser beam. Under the present circumstances, it is recordable by mark length smaller than a beam diameter by shortening the emitted pulse length of a laser beam. However, the mark length who can be shortening the emitted pulse length of a laser beam. However, the mark length who can be

reincarnated is decided by the numerical aperture NA of laser emission wavelength and an objective. It opts also for scaling of a track pitch with a beam diameter. This is for mutual interference to happen and for signal strength to decline, when mark length and pitch, or a track pitch becomes below a beam diameter. That is, when the exposure of the same laser beam performs record and regeneration, even if a small mark is recordable, it cannot reproduce, but the regeneration limit will

regeneration, even it a smair mark is recordable, it cannot reproduce, but the densification by short wavelength laser is advancing as a next generation DVD in an optical disc now, also in which generation, recording density receives reproductive restriction.

[0005]incidentally, spatial resolving power boils electron rays markedly, and is higher than a laser beam. Therefore, if electron rays can be used for regeneration, reproductive restriction will be eased and it will be thought that recording density can be raised sharply. Actually, this invention persons have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-year autumn Japan Society of Applied Physics proceedings 3 a-ZO-4 reference). According to

JP,H9-7240,A, the memory using electron rays is indicated. [0006]However, about the information-recording-medium structure which was suitable for

reproducing recording information using electron rays, reference is not made in detail yet, but when realizing high density recording actually, there is room for examination much.

[0007] Then, an object of this invention is to provide an information recording medium with the medium composition which used electron rays and was suitable for reproducing recording information in order to realize high density recording, and a regeneration method for the same.

[0008] In addition, when reproducing recording information with electron rays, the information recording medium of composition of having excelled in a resistance to environment and reliability is

provided. [0009] The information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by optimizing the thickness of the dielectric layer arranged to the electron-rays incidence

side. [0010] The information recording medium which loses the damage at the time of record, and may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by optimizing the disposal method of a

dielectric layer located in the electron-rays incidence side.
[0011]The information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface.

provided by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface. [0012] The information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is

provided by optimizing the material of a phase change type recording layer.
[0013] By using a conductive substrate, when reproducing with electron rays, the charge up of the surface which poses a problem is controlled, and the information recording medium which may raise

the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided.
[0014] By contacting a phase change type recording layer, a conductive layer, or a conductive substrate, the charge up is controlled and the information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio.

S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided. [0015]An information recording medium in which the tracking of the electron beam source which irradiates with electron rays when reproducing is possible, and a regeneration method for the same are provided.

[0016] Means for solving problem] The information recording medium of the invention according to claim 1 has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least, When electron rays are irradiated to said phase change type recording layer, recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of change type recording layer, recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of

electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase. [0017]In the phase change record using the usual laser beam, a base is in a crystal phase state and an amorphous phase state has a mark. When it irradiates with electron rays with a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and such an information recording medium is observed, the mark in an amorphous phase state shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal phase of a base. That is, hardness change of electron rays is presented. Therefore, by having medium composition which provided the phase change type recording layer, and irradiating with electron rays when reproducing on a

change of electron rays is presented. Ineretore, by naving medium composition which provided the phase change type recording layer, and irradiating with electron rays when reproducing on a substrate, it becomes possible to reproduce recording information by detecting the intensity difference of electron rays, and the high density recording which does not receive the restrictions

by regeneration becomes possible. [0018]In the invention according to claim 5, the information recording medium according to claim 1 has a dielectric layer. In the invention according to claim 5, the information recording medium

according to any one of claims 1 to 4 has a conductive layer.

[0019] Therefore, when reproducing using electron rays by taking the composition of the information recording medium according to claim 2 or 5, it excels in a resistance to environment and reliability, depends, and becomes a practical information recording medium. That is, in addition to the simple two-layer composition by the substrate and a phase change type recording layer, the information recording medium concerned is constituted including at least one layer among a dielectric layer and recording medium concerned is constituted including at least one layer among a dielectric layer and

change type recording layer and electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less. dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 2 irradiates with said phase [0020] The invention according to claim 3 is arranged between the electron beam sources which said plurality as a lamination structure. simple substance or a mixture. Furthermore, such materials may be used by a lamina and may use SmS, SrS, and GaS, CaF2, MgF2, BaF2, and SrF2, BN, and SiN, SiC, DLC, and i-C, can be used as a ZnO, Carbide materials, such as CHITSU ghosts, such as fluorides, such as sulfide, such as ZnS, and glass, can be used. As a dielectric layer, oxides, such as SiO<sub>2</sub>, aluminum<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, and as polycarbonate, an acrylate resin, polyolefine, an epoxy resin, vinyl ester, ultraviolet curing resin, layer / conductive layer, and conductive layer \*\*. Here, as a substrate, transparent substrates, such phase change type recording layer, substrate / conductive layer / phase change type recording substrate / phase change type recording layer / dielectric layer, substrate / conductive layer / layer / 2nd dielectric layer, substrate / dielectric layer / phase change type recording layer, phase change type recording layer / substrate / 1st dielectric layer / phase change type recording phase change type recording layer, it can be considered as laminated constitution like a substrate / change type recording layer / dielectric layer, a substrate / conductive layer / dielectric layer / change type recording layer / the 2nd dielectric layer, A substrate / conductive layer / phase a conductive layer. For example, a substrate / conductive layer / the 1st dielectric layer / phase

dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 2 irradiates with said phase change type recording layer and electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less.

[0021]In order to prevent deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the heat various lamination of the laser beam at the time of record or storage environment among the especially the lamination by which the phase change type recording layer surface was covered with the dielectric layer is preferred. That is, it can be called lamination with four more practical kinds of a substrate \ conductive layer \ the 1st dielectric layer \ phase change type recording layer \ the layer, the 2nd substrate \ conductive layer \ phase change type recording layer \ dielectric layer, and substrate \ tat dielectric layer \ phase change type recording layer \ dielectric layer, and substrate \ tat dielectric layer \ phase change type recording layer \ dielectric layer, and a substrate \ tat dielectric layer \ phase change type recording layer \ dielectric layer, and a substrate \ tat dielectric layer \ phase change type recording layer \ dielectric layer \ base change type recording layer \ dielectric layer \ dielectric layer \ sin various lamination, a dielectric layer is arranged at the electron-beam-irradiation side by an electron such lamination, a dielectric layer is arranged at the electron-beam-irradiation side by an electron beam source. In this case, 50 nm or less of thickness of this dielectric layer is preferably set as 20

nm or less, in order to enable regeneration by electron beam irradiation. [0022] Said dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 3 is thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of regeneration of the medium concerned, and

the invention according to claim 4 is carried out.

[0023] When reproducing by electron beam irradiation, the contrast hardness of a phase change mark becomes the maximum in the state which does not have a dielectric layer in the electron-rays incidence side, i.e., the state where the phase change type recording layer was exposed. However, in mentioned above, it is necessary to cover a phase change type recording layer with a dielectric layer. Therefore, only when reproducing a phase change mark using electron rays, a phase change type recording layer with a dielectric layer. Therefore, only when reproducing a phase change mark using electron rays, a phase change type recording layer is wanted to be in the state exposed as much as possible. Then, this invention than graphs are conding layer is wanted to be in the state exposed as much as possible. Then, this invention changes the lamination of the medium concerned. Losing the dielectric layer itself is a contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains.

a laser beam. [0024]The invention according to claim 6 contains at least one kind of element in which said conductive layer of the information recording medium according to claim 5 is chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe group.

[0025]When aiming at improvement in a resistance to environment and reliability, it is preferred that

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a conductive layer is included. As a conductive layer in this case, aluminum system alloy materials, such as aluminum—If alloy, aluminum—Cr alloy, an aluminum—Hf alloy, and aluminum—Si alloy, can be used. Ag system materials, such as Ag, AgPd, AgCuPd, AgTi, and AgTiCu, Pd and Rh, Ta, W. Au, Pt, It, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe can also be used like this invention in the state of a compound with unit matter or other elements. Such materials tend to form a flat face, when it thin—film—izes. Such a conductive layer is arranged to the bottom of the heap, and the flattening also of the outermost surface of an information recording medium can be carried out by considering it as a flat conductive layer. Since surface unevenness serves as a noise component in the case of reproducing with electron rays, its S/N ratio improves by carrying out the flattening of the surface of an information recording medium.

[0026]The invention according to claim 7, [ said phase change type recording layer of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 6 ] It consists of a phase change material containing at least one kind of element which uses as a principal component the eutectic presentation in the range of  $x/y=1-4~\mathrm{Sb}_x-\mathrm{Te}_y$  Becoming, and is chosen from the group of B,

sluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, and Gd as an alloying element. [0027] Although the various materials which have been several-kinds-proposed and have so far been put in practical use can be used as a phase change type recording layer, it is preferred to use the recording layer material which uses as a principal component especially the eutectic presentation racording layer material which uses as a principal component especially the eutectic presentation and clear phase change contrast appears also in a minute mark from the limits of an amorphous mark and a crystal phase field appearing clearly. A mutual reaction with the dielectric layer which the phase change material of such a presentation laminates does not occur easily. Therefore, also in the state where the dielectric layer was removed, a clear phase change contrast is acquired like the invention according to claim 4. Although AginSbTe is mentioned as a phase change material which uses SbTe of an eutectic presentation as a principal component, A clear phase change mark contrast appears by optimizing a presentation using at least one kind of element chosen from the

and Gd. [0028] The invention according to claim 8 consists of a conductive material in which said substrate of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7 has electric resistance in

group of not only a presentation such but B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi,

the range of 1x10<sup>-7</sup> - 100 ohm-cm. [0029]When reproducing a phase change mark with electron rays, the charge up on the surface of a medium becomes a problem. The charge up as well as surface unevenness serves as a noise component. A substrate is an insulator, and if a phase change type recording layer will be in a substrate as a substrate up will occur. The charge up can be reduced by using a conductive substrate, semiconductor materials, such as aluminium alloys, such as aluminum and aluminum—Mg, Si, germanium, and GaAs, can be used, the electric resistance of a substrate — the range of 1x10<sup>-7</sup> - 1x10<sup>-5</sup> omega-cm is preferably good. The value which asked for and converted range of 1x10<sup>-7</sup> - 1x10<sup>-5</sup> omega-cm is preferably good. The value which asked for and converted measurement in the opposite side where each layer is laminated, i.e., a substrate rear, may be sufficient as such an electric resistance value.

[0030] The invention according to claim 9 touches in electric conduction at least by the part recording layer \ said \ of the Information Storage Division intermediation according to any one of claims 1 to 8 \ phase change type ] within said substrate or said conductive layer, and a medium claim.

conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, contacting parts separated from the conductive layer and a phase change type recording parts separated from the conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer.

record section — it forms in some media at least. By taking such conduction structure, the charge up can be controlled further.

up can be controlled turther. [0032]The invention according to claim 10, [ the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 9 ] It has the uneven shape of a constant period in said substrate face, and when electron rays are irradiated, it is used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep electron—beam—intensity change by the

edge part of said uneven shape.

[0033] That is, a substrate is made into the structure of having periodic uneven shape on the surface with a pre-groove (track guide rail) and constant periods, such as a prepit (concavo-convex hole). Thereby, in the case of record by a laser beam, change of the reflected light intensity by uneven shape is detected, and it is considered as the tracking of a laser beam source, an address, and the source of a source of a synchronizing signal. On the other hand, when reproducing with electron rays, it is considered as the tracking of an electron beam source, an address, and the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the steep electron-beam-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape. When uneven shape is a pre-electron-beam-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape. When uneven shape is a pre-

groove, 10-500 nm of groove depth shall be 30-50 nm preferably. 0.1-10 micrometers of groove pitch shall be 0.3-1 micrometer preferably.

[0034] the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 11] The recording information currently recorded on said information recording medium was presented by detecting hardness change of the electron rays between said crystal phase presented when it irradiates with electron rays to the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and irradiates with these electron rays, and said amolphous phase.

[0035] therefore the thing reproduced using electron rays using the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10] Electron rays become renewable [a minute mark], since according to any one of claims 1 to 10] Electron rays become renewable [a minute mark], since apatial resolving power is higher than a laser beam, even if they are minute phase change marks spatial resolving power is higher than a laser beam, even if they are minute phase change marks which hit a regeneration limit in a laser beam, they can be reproduced, the restrictions by which hit a regeneration limit in a laser beam, they can be reproduced, the restrictions by

recording medium can be made to increase sharply. [0036][ the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 12.] It glares carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays to the information recording medium according to claim 10, a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these electron rays, and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing electron rays, and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing

regeneration can be made to be able to ease as a result, and the storage capacity of an information

signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration.

[0037] Therefore, the information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape when it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face and electron rays are irradiated is used, Since a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration, The tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive regeneration, The tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive

[0038] Mode for carrying out the invention]A first embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 1 and drawing 2. The example of lamination of the information recording medium 1 of this embodiment is shown in drawing 1. The information recording medium 1 consists of lamination structure of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 of 5/of the 4/of 1st dielectric layer phase change type recording layers of 3/of substrate 2 \ conductive layers in this example.

accuracy of position can be raised.

[0039]the substrate 2 — for example, polycarbonate — a substrate — it is considered as the insulating substrate. A pre-groove with a groove depth of 40 nm and a pitch of 0.7 micrometer

electron rays. of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 being 50 nm or less shows that a phase change mark is renewable using of 50-100 nm of thickness, the signal from a phase change mark is undetectable. By the thickness modulation degree changes with the thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by  $2nS.SiO_2$ . In the range La measured from the grand level Lg of the signal. (Ic-la)/Ic defined the modulation degree. A drawing 3 (a), hardness of Ia and the crystal level Lc is set to Ic for the hardness of amorphous level changed in 0-100 nm. In the electron-beam-intensity profile of the phase change mark shown in hardness of a phase change mark. The thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by ZnS.SiO $_2$  is thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 on the phase change type recording layer 5, and the contrast drawing 1 is used. Drawing 3 shows here the result of having investigated the relation between the [0043]According to this embodiment, the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in omitted (each subsequent embodiment is also made the same one by one). the portion shown by a first embodiment is shown using identical codes, and explanation is also [0042]A second embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 3. The same portion as restrictions by regeneration becomes possible. of a laser beam can also fully be reproduced, the high density recording which does not receive the detecting the intensity difference of electron rays and the mark length below the regeneration limit reproducing on the substrate 2, ] Since it becomes possible to reproduce recording information by which formed the phase change type recording layer 5, and irradiating with electron rays when That is, hardness change of electron rays is presented. I therefore by having medium composition mark in an amorphous phase state shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal phase of a base. scanning electron microscope (SEM) and such an information recording medium is observed, the state and an amorphous phase state has a mark. When it irradiates with electron rays with a [0041] That is, in the phase change record using the usual laser beam, a base is in a crystal phase length of 0.1 micrometer can be being reproduced. change mark) is reproduced, as shown in drawing 2 (b), it turns out that even the minimum mark irradiated with electron rays according to an electron beam source and recording information (phase interference between marks. On the other hand, when such an information recording medium 1 is below the mark length of 0.3 micrometer (mark pitch 0.6micrometer) cannot be reproduced at all by reproduced by a laser beam, using the same optical system as the time of such record as it is, aperture NA0.6, and a beam diameter is about 0.9 micrometer  $(1/e^2)$ . When a phase change mark is shown in drawing 2. The laser beam used for record is wavelength [ of 635 nm ], and numerical The mark length in the hardness lowered from the electron beam intensity of the crystal level 50% is intensity is strong on a crystal level, and electron beam intensity is weak on the amorphous level. the direction in alignment with the land by which the pre-groove was carried out. Electron beam conditions. <u>Drawing 2 (a)</u> is a profile of electron beam intensity, and shows the intensity profile of Gen Tal of the information recording medium 1 was changed in 0.1-0.4 micrometer according to Here, duty 50% of the single period mark was recorded, and the mark length of the direction of Than drawing I using the wavelength of 635 nm, and the optical system of numerical aperture NA0.6. change mark was recorded to the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in [0040] The electron-rays regeneration result of a record mark is shown in drawing 2. The phase method, and other thin films form membranes by RF sputtering method. thickness is 20 nm. Here, Ag thin film for conductive layer 3 forms membranes by DC sputtering the 2nd dielectric layer 6 formed on five layers of this phase change type recording layer, and recording layer 5 formed on the 1st dielectric layer 4, and thickness is 15 nm. ZnS.SiS $_2$  is used as on this conductive layer 3, and thickness is 20 nm. AgInSbTe is used as the phase change type such a substrate 2, and thickness is 120 nm. ZnS.SiO $_2$  is used as the 1st dielectric layer 4 formed and a substrate diameter of 120 mm disc-like disk. Ag is used as the conductive layer 3 formed on exists in the surface of this substrate 2 (not shown), and let substrate thickness be a with 0.6 mm

this embodiment is related with the material of the substrate 2. drawing 6 (a) -- as the substrate 2a [0050]A fifth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 6 and drawing 7. Especially conductive layer 3 into Ag material. can detect now clearly by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface by making the phase change mark will be buried. Therefore, the contrast variation accompanying a phase change change mark, the signal from unevenness of a base will be a noise component, and the signal from a shape of a surface type sensitively. If unevenness exists in the surface when reproducing a phase reflection electron will be emitted. Especially the hardness of a secondary electron changes with the (information recording medium 1) surface is irradiated with electron rays, a secondary electron and a carried out, and the contrast hardness of a phase change mark is increasing. If the sample layer 3 Ag material, the flattening of the surface of the information recording medium 1 can be phase change contrast is indistinct. On the other hand, in the medium which made the conductive unevenness is emphasized in the medium which made the conductive layer 3 AITi material, and a drawing 5 (b) here. In any case, the thickness of the conductive layer 3 is 120 nm. Surface carrying out the conductive layer 3 as the embodiment of \*\* a first with Ag contrast, and shows [0049]When the conductive layer 3 is set to AITi, drawing 5 (a) makes the SEM image at the time of recording layer 5 on the substrate 2. reproduce recording information by having medium composition which formed the phase change type of a base, it can be said by detecting the intensity difference of electron rays that it is possible to usual phase change record, Since an amorphous mark shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal SEM observation of such an information recording medium 1 is fundamentally carried out by the seen along with a land. Therefore, if a base is a crystallized state, a mark is an amorphous state and surface periodic unevenness is the pre-groove formed in the substrate 2, and a contrast variation is information recording medium I with the scanning electron microscope, In such a SEM image, [0048]Drawing 5 shows the SEM image which observed the phase change mark of such an embodiment, the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in <u>drawing 1</u> is used. [0047]A fourth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 5. According to this the laser beam in the manufacturing process of an information recording medium, it can apply. recorded, it is not suitable for a rewritten type, but when observing the mark formation recorded by [0046] Since in the case of this embodiment the 2nd dielectric layer 6 will be removed once it is drawing 3, and an S/N ratio becomes large. making it thin (here, 0 nm, i.e., a derivative, is removed) also from the characteristics shown in becomes the maximum so that the thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 may be understood by acid solution and a hydrochloric acid solution. As shown in <u>drawing 4 (</u>b), a modulation degree giving a damage to AginSbTe which is the phase change type recording layer 5 by using a fluoric ZnS.SiO $_2$  is performed by the technique of wet etching. Only ZnS.SiO $_2$  can be removed without and drawing 4 (b) / when reproducing with electron rays ]. Removal of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by no 2nd dielectric layer 6 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, as [ show \ on the other hand, \ in (the time of regeneration), record), and drawing 4 (a) when recording by a laser beam. It changes into the state where there is order to prevent modification of the phase change type recording layer 5 as shown in (the time of of regeneration. It changes into the state where there is the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by ZnS.SiO $_2$  in of record, and drawing 4 (b) shows the lamination of the information recording medium 1 at the time [0045] That is, drawing 4 (a) shows the lamination of the information recording medium 1 at the time embodiment, the lamination shall differ in the time of record and the regeneration after record. information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in drawing 1 is fundamentally used in this [0044] A third embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 4. Although the

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Each thickness of the substrate 2a and 2b is 0.6 mm, and, as for  $5x10^{-6}$  omega-cm and a

— polycarbonate — a substrate — the example using an insulating substrate is shown.— drawing 6 (b) — as substrate 2b — an Al substrate — the example using a conductive substrate is shown.

polycarbonate board, the AI substrate of resistibility is an insulator. Each made the phase change mark portion. Type recording layer 5 30 nm of thickness by AgInSbTe. 7 shows the phase change mark reproduced using [0051] Drawing \( \triangle \) is an electron—beam—intensity profile of the phase change mark reproduced using electron rays about these information recording media. PI is a profile in the medium using substrate to be straight of a crystal level grand level and La1. P2 is a profile in the medium using the substrate 2s by a polycarbonate board, La2 is an amorphous level and Lc2 is the signal strength of a crystal level. The modulation degree of the phase change mark \( \triangle \) is 80%= \( \triangle (\triangle \) \rangle -La1 \rangle \) \rangle by the medium using the substrate 2b according to an AI substrate to being 10%= \( \triangle (\triangle \) \rangle -La2 \rangle by the medium using the substrate 2b by a polycarbonate board, the surface of the phase change type recording layer \( \triangle \) and insulating polycarbonate board, the surface of the phase change type recording layer \( \triangle \) and insulating polycarbonate board, the surface of the phase change type recording layer \( \triangle \) and insulating polycarbonate board, the surface of the phase change type recording layer \( \triangle \) and insulating a conductive substrate like this point and an AI substrate, electrification of the surface of the phase change type recording layer \( \triangle \) can be missed to substrate \( \triangle \), and an \( \triangle \). We say and an \( \triangle \) and an \( \triangle \) and an \( \triangle \). We have the action of the phase change the phase change \( \triangle \) and an \( \triangle \). We have the action of the phase change \( \triangle \) and \( \triangle \) and

becomes as ge. [0052] A sixth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 8 and drawing 9. This embodiment is related with the composition which can control the charge up, when an insulating substrate like a polycarbonate board is used as the substrate 12, and reproducing using electron

rays. [0053] Drawing 8 (a) shows the top view of the information recording medium 11 of this embodiment. About the disk-like information recording medium 11, A shows a disk center and B shows the outermost periphery. Drawing 8 (b) shows the A-B line section structure of such an information recording medium 11. On the substrate 12 by a polycarbonate board, the conductive layer 13 by Ag thin film is formed, the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub> is formed on this conductive layer 13, and the

phase change type recording layer 15 by AginSbTe is formed on this dielectric layer 14. The structure which this phase change type recording layer 15 contacts directly at the conductive layer 13 in the most-inner-circumference portion 15s and the outermost periphery portion 15b by the side of the disk center A which avoided the record section of the information recording medium 11,

and flows is taken here. [0054] Thereby, as well as the case of a fifth embodiment using a conductive Al substrate when a phase change mark is reproduced with electron rays, even if the surface of the phase change type recording layer 5 is charged, it can miss to the conductive layer 13 which has flowed through the

electrification charge, and an S/N ratio becomes large. [0055] Drawing 9 is a top view showing the manufacturing method of the information recording medium 11 which takes such partial contact structure. 11 is the information recording medium 11 which takes such partial contact structure. 11 is the information recording medium 11. In the lamination shown in drawing 8 periphery holder holding the information recording medium 11. In the lamination shown in drawing 8 (b), the size of the holders 16 and 17 for membrane formation of the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub> is changed with the case of the holder for membrane formation of other thin films. Outside diameter

is changed with the case of the holder for membrane formation of other thin films. Outside diameter Rb of Ra of the inner circumference holder 16 is made larger than others, and the inside diameter Rb of the periphery holder 17 is made small. It can be considered as the lamination which the mask of a most—inner—circumference portion is carried out [ lamination ], makes the portion laminate the most—inner—circumference portion 15a and the outermost periphery portion 15b of the phase change type recording layer 15 at the time of membrane formation of the portion 15b of the phase change type recording layer 15 at the time of membrane formation of the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, and carries out conduction to the conductive layer 13 with such a

method for film deposition. [0056]A seventh embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 5, drawing 10, and drawing 11. This embodiment is related with the tracking of the electron beam source in the regeneration operation using electron rays, etc.

[0057]According to this embodiment, as shown in the SEM image of drawing 5, it is based on providing the pre-groove which makes the uneven shape of a constant period to the substrate 2 of the information recording medium 1. The direction which crosses the pre-groove in the SEM image shown in drawing 5 (b) in drawing 10 (a) (the direction which crosses a track = the electron-beam-intensity profile of the section of a disk radial direction is shown.) Drawing 10 (b) shows the sectional shape of the pre-groove on the surface of a medium, 21 shows a land part and 22 shows

[0000] Drawing 11 (b) is a top view of the information recording medium 1. It corresponds to the signal to the signal source 27. side is connected to the signal source 27 and one electrode 26a impresses an alternating current electrodes 26a and 26b and the signal source 26, and the electrode 26b of a grand level and another the electron rays to one axial direction (the direction of X), when it comprises the counter electron—rays detecting element. The deflecting scanner 24 carries out the deflection scanning of 1. 23 shows the locus of electron rays. 24 is a deflecting scanner of electron rays. 25 is an Drawing 11 (a) shows the scanning method of the electron rays to the information recording medium [0059]The tracking method of an electron beam source is explained with reference to drawing [1]. synchronizing signal of an electron beam source (not shown) for irradiating with electron rays. 21e of the land 21 of such uneven shape is used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a According to this embodiment, the steep increase in the electron beam intensity in the edge part by the edge part 21e of the land 21. This is based on the edge effect of a secondary electron. the SEM image shown in drawing 5 may also show, but electron beam intensity increases extremely [0058]The electron beam intensity of a land groove face turns into constant intensity mostly so that the groove portion.

Signal to the signal source 2).

[0060] Drawing 11 (b) is a top view of the information recording medium 1. It corresponds to the rugged form sectional shape shown in drawing 11 (a), and 22 is a groove and 21 is a land. 28 shows the direction of rotation of the information recording medium 1, and 29 shows the locus of the electron rays on the land 21. Electron rays draw the locus 29 by making the direction of rotation 27 rotate the information recording medium 1, making the deflection scanning of the electron rays carry out in the direction of X with the deflecting scanner 24.

out in the direction of A with the deflecting scanner 24. 31 is the detection signal detected with the electronsignal source 27 of the deflecting scanner 24. 31 is the detection signal detected with the electron rays detecting element 25. Since signal strength increases steeply by the edge part 21e of the land 21 as shown in drawing 10, the detection signal 31 serves as a profile which has a peak periodically. Therefore, whenever it has carried out the tracking of the electron rays correctly on the land 21 like drawing 11 (b), the peak 31p of the detection signal 31 detected and the peak 30p of an alternating current signal are in agreement. Therefore, a deflecting scanner (the tracking to the land 21 top of electron rays becomes possible by controlling the voltage of the input signal of 24, and a frequency, and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31 and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31 and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31 and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31 and applying a serve at the peak of the alternating current signal 31 and applying a serve at the peak of the alternating current signal 31 and applying a serve at the peak of the alternating current signal 31 and a frequency.

may be in agreement.) [0062]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 1, it has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least, Since it had composition by which recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase when electron rays were irradiated to said phase change trype recording layer, It becomes possible to reproduce recording information by detecting the intensity difference of electron rays by irradiating with electron rays when reproducing, and in a intensity difference of electron rays by irradiating with electron rays when reproducing, and in a limit, and therefore, high density recording which does not receive the restrictions by regeneration limit, and therefore, high density recording which does not receive the restrictions by regeneration

can be made possible. [0063]Since the information recording medium according to claim 1 has a dielectric layer, and the information recording to any one of claims 1 to 4 has a conductive layer

secording to the invention according to claim 2 according to the invention according to claim 5, When reproducing using electron rays, it excels in a resistance to environment and reliability, depends, and becomes a practical information recording medium.

[0064]In [ according to the invention according to claim 3 ] the information recording medium according to claim 2, Since deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the heat damage by the laser beam exposure at the time of record or storage environment can be prevented by having a dielectric layer and the thickness is 50 nm or less, the regeneration operation using

electron rays is not spoiled. [0065] According to claim 4, [said dielectric layer of the information recording to the invention according to claim 3. The S/N ratio of the regenerative signal in the regeneration operation using electron rays can be raised avoiding deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the laser beam \*\*\*\* heat damage at the time of record or storage environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of

regeneration of the medium concerned. [0066] Since the conductive layer of the information recording medium according to claim 5 contains at least one kind of element chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe group according to the invention according to claim 6, When it thin-film-izes, it can be easy to form a flat face, and such a conductive layer can be arranged to the bottom of the heap, and improvement in a resistance to environment and reliability — can carry out the flattening also of the outermost surface of an information recording medium by considering it as a flat conductive layer, and

therefore an S/N ratio improves — can be simed at. [0067] According to the invention according to any one of claims 1 to 6] The eutectic presentation the information recording medium according is used as a principal component, And since it consists in the range of x/y=1-4 Sb<sub>x</sub>-Te<sub>y</sub> Becoming is used as a principal component, And since it consists

of a phase change material containing at least one kind of element chosen from the group of B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, and Gd as an alloying element, From the contrast appears also in a minute mark, and also [ the phase change material of such a contrast appears also in a minute mark, and also [ the phase change material of such a presentation ] Since a mutual reaction with the dielectric layer to laminate does not occur easily, also in the state where the dielectric layer was removed, a clear phase change contrast can be also in the state where the dielectric layer was removed, a clear phase change contrast can be

acquired like the invention according to claim 4. [ the substrate of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7] Since electric resistance consists of a conductive material in the range of  $1 \times 10^{-7} - 100$  ohm—cm, when reproducing a phase change mark with electron rays, the charge up on the surface of a medium which poses a problem can be reduced by this

conductive substrate. [0069] According to the invention according to claim 9, [ the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 8 ] Since it is contacting between the metal layer portion of a substrate, and phase change type recording layers in using an insulating substrate, and using a conductive substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can

be controlled further. [0070]According to the invention according to claim 10, [ the information recording medium according to the invention according to say one of claims 1 to 9 ] Since it was made to be used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep electron-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape when it had the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face and electron rays were irradiated. When reproducing with electron rays, it can be considered as the tracking of an electron beam source, an address, and the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the steep electron—beam-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape.

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[100] According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention

according to claim 11, [ using the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 leproducing using electron rays lectron rays become renewable [ a minute mark ], since spatial resolving power is higher than a laser beam, even if they are minute phase change marks which hit a regeneration limit in a laser beam, they can be reproduced, the restrictions by regeneration can be made to be able to ease as a result, and the storage capacity of an information recording medium can be made to increase sharply.

[0072] According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 12, it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face. The information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity

[0072] According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to the regeneration method of the information recording medium 12, it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face. The information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of uneven shape presented when electron carrying out the edge part of uneven shape presented when the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of the address, or the tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive accuracy of position can be raised.

[Translation done.]